INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 981 — Washington, D. C. — April 15, 1944

NO DEFERMENTS UNDER AGE 26 BEING GRANTED

Present Selective Service Policy Also Calls for Withholding Induction of Essential Men, 26 to 30

The Selective Service situation changed rapidly between the time last week's INFORMATION LETTER was prepared and the time it went into the mails. At present, the policy is to grant no deferments to men in food processing up to 26 years of age, to withhold induction of men 26 to 30 in essential jobs until the younger men are all inducted or "processed" for induction, and to apply a more lenient attitude to men over 30 years of age.

The Inter-Agency Committee on industrial deferments has not approved any food processing or related activity as an activity in which deferments under 26 will be authorized. The War Food Administration, as a claimant agency, in a telegram dated April 10, designated USDA State War Board Chairmen as its authorized representatives to endorse requests of employers for deferments of key registrants up to 26 years of age in food processing plants. (Form 42-A Special.) But WFA in the same telegram, instructed State War Board Chairmen not to endorse requests for industrial deferment to men in this age group.

In substance, this policy will mean a clean sweep of all men up to 26 years (except 40 men in wet corn milling) into the armed forces from food processing.

Confusing and seemingly contradictory statements have been issued with regard to the statistics of Army and Navy needs, men available in different age groups and occupational classifications, and the time at which the armed forces may need their services.

On April 6, the Army issued a statement which included the following:

"As future calls on Selective Service will be for replacements, it is imperative that new men inducted into the Army be young and physically qualified for the rigors of combat duty."

On April 8, Major General Hershey sent a telegram to all State Selective Service Headquarters, which included the following statement:

"The War and Navy Departments have informed the Director of Selective Service that the immediate necessity for young men in the armed forces is greater than the need to immediately fill calls by inducting older men. . . . You are directed to exercise your authority to postpone the processing for induction of men 26 and over who are making a contribution to essential agricultural, war production, or war supporting activities, even though such men have been found acceptable for military service or have been ordered to report for induction or preinduction physical examination. Postponement of the processing of such men should remain in effect until you are satisfied that the processing of men under the age of 26 has been substantially accomplished. . . ."

The complete and final effect of these instructions is not clear at this moment.

Nor is there any clear indication that there will be any legislation or any Administrative regulation controlling the employment of men in 4-F or 1-C classifications. There are some who believe that no such law or regulation will be forthcoming.

ORDER SPECIFIES PRICE REPORTS BY PROCESSORS

OPA Issues Regulation Requiring Food Processors to File Information Needed for 1944 Pricing

The Office of Price Administration has issued an order which specifies the price information canners must supply OPA, from which information that agency will prescribe maximum price regulations for the 1944 packs. This order becomes effective April 18, and details the method of reporting sales made during certain base periods for canned and frozen foods, dried and processed apples and apple products, jams, jellies and pickles. In the case of canners, the base period is the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack.

In order to obtain the information at the earliest possible date, OPA is dispensing with the preparation and dis-

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OPA ORDER COVERS HANDLING OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

General Order 55, covering the disclosure of information contained in official reports of and to the Office of Price Administration, has been issued by OPA. The order, published in the *Federal Register* for April 8, was issued and made effective on April 6. Text follows:

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, and pursuant to the Second War Powers Act of 1942, the following order is prescribed:

1. All official files, documents, reports, memoranda and other written material, whether in the regional or district offices, in any war price and rationing board, defense-rental area office, or in the National Office of the Office of Price Administration, shall be considered to be in the exclusive control and custody of the Office for the purpose of administering and effectuating the policies of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Second War Powers Act of 1942. Officers or employees of the Office of Price Administration shall permit the inspection, examination, disclosure or other use of such material only to the extent required or authorized by an applicable regulation or order or in accordance with the provisions of this order.

2. No information obtained under the Emergency Price Control Act, as amended, or under the Second War Powers Act which has been declared to be confidential under the National War Agencies Appropriation Act of 1944, or which has been deemed and expressly designated as confidential by the Administrator, or with regard to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, shall be disclosed or published unless the Administrator has made a determination that the withholding of such information would be contrary to the interests of national defense and security.

3. Any Regional Administrator or District Director may, subject to such instructions as may be issued by the Administrator, authorize the disclosure of information obtained under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 or the Second War Powers Act of 1942, which is not governed by section 2 of this order, if he determines that such disclosure will be in the public interest.

4. Nothing in this order shall prevent the disclosure of information to another federal agency in any case in which the Director of the Budget is authorized under section 3 (e) of the Federal Reports Act to require such disclosure.

5. Any officer or employee of the Office of Price Administration who is di-

rected by subpoena, subpoena duces tecum, or other process to disclose any official information or produce any official files, documents, reports, memoranda, or other papers or copies thereof, shall appear in court in response thereto, but shall, in the absence of express authorization to the contrary, respectfully decline to make any disclosure or produce any such files, documents, or other papers or testify with regard thereto, on the ground that such disclosure is prohibited by this order.

6. This order shall not apply to the obtaining, safe-keeping and disclosure of military information directly relating to the national defense. The treatment of such material is covered by Regulation No. 4 of the Office of War Information of September 28, 1942, as amended, and by Administrative Order No. 82 of the Office of Price Administration of June 19, 1943.

Issued and effective this 6th day of April 1944.

RSP Cherry Industry Advisory Committee is Named by OPA-WF

Another of the group of joint War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration committees was appointed during the week by these two agencies. This is the Processed Red Sour Pitted Cherry Industry Advisory Committee, members of which are the following:

J. Willis Beidler, C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa.; Edward E. Burns, Alton Canning Co., Alton, N. Y.; William Kinnaird, Northern Processing Co., Traverse City, Mich.; D. W. Reynolds, Reynolds Brothers, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; A. J. Rogers, Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City, Mich.; Harold K. Royal, Oceana Canning Co., Shelby, Mich.; and Al Thornton, Geo. W. Haxton & Son, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y.

To date the following other OPA-WFA industry advisory committees have been named: Apple food products, asparagus, baby foods, lima beans, string beans, beets and carrots, corn, fruits, peas, spinach and other greens, tomatoes and tomato products.

ORDER SPECIFIES PRICE REPORTS BY PROCESSORS

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tribution of official forms to canners, but the order includes examples of the type of form required. The form for canners is reproduced below, and will be followed in next week's INFORMATION LETTER with an explanation of the manner in which the required information should be reported. Text of the canned foods sections of the order follows:

ORDER REQUIRING INFORMATION FROM PROCESSORS AND PACKERS OF CERTAIN PROCESSED FOODS.

In order that the Administrator may obtain information with regard to certain processed foods to assist him in prescribing maximum price regulations under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and pursuant to the authority vested in him by said Act and Executive Orders 9250 and 9328, and in accordance with Section 202 (a) of said Act it is hereby ordered that:

Processors, packers, salters, briners and final processors of the food products covered by the maximum price regulations hereinafter listed shall file with the Price Administrator, Washington, D. C., the specific information set forth in this order for each named regulation.

Section 1. Definitions of terms used in this Order. (a) *General Definitions.* When used in this Order the term:

(1) "Weighted average price" means the total gross sales dollars charged for each variety, style of pack, grade, size and container type and size during a "base period" divided by the number of dozen of containers or other units of sale sold of such variety, style, grade, size and container type and size. All sales made in the regular course of business during the base period shall be included, regardless of the date of delivery, except sales made to the armed forces of the United States. Sales contracts made at times other than during the base period shall not be included even though delivery was during the base period. "Weighted average prices" figured under this order shall be on an f.o.b. factory basis. Where more than one "brand" within a grade is packed, the "weighted average price" shall include all brands within a grade.

(2) "Base period" means the particular period of sales specified in this order for each commodity or group of commodities, such as "first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack."

(3) "Processor," "packer," "salter" and "briner" and "final processor," as the case may be, means the person respectively defined as such in the particular regulation covering that person's sales of the particular product.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires the definitions set forth in Section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall apply to other terms used in this order.

Section 2. When reports must be filed and form of reports.

The reports required to be filed under this order shall be filed with the Price Administrator, Washington, D. C., on or before April 30, 1944. The information shall be filed in the form specified for each regulation named herein. A separate report form shall be filed for each commodity for which a processor or other seller is required to report his weighted average price. For example, if a processor made sales during the base period of peas, beans and corn, of different styles of pack, grades, etc., he shall file a separate report for all peas, one for all beans and one for all corn sold during the base period. Likewise if the processor both cans and freezes, he shall file separate reports under each specified regulation. Forms on which to file reports will not be furnished due to the administrative difficulties involved in supplying the needed number of forms and the necessity for securing the information at the earliest possible date.

Section 3. Reports to be filed by processors of the products covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 (Certain Packed Food Products).

(a) Each processor of any product covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 shall file a report showing his weighted average price per dozen containers f.o.b. factory, for each commodity by variety, style, including sieve size or count where applicable except as to fruits, commercial grade, and container type and size, of such commodity sold during the "base period." The base period for the purpose of this order for all products covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 shall be the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack, except that as to the following commodities the base period shall be:

Product	Base period
Dried prunes in juice and prune product	Mar. 1942.
Cocktail cherries	July 1, through Sept. 30, 1940.
	July 1, through Sept. 30, 1941.
Maraschino and glace cherries	Jan. 1, through Mar. 31, 1942.
Brined cherries	Sept. 1, through Nov. 30, 1941.
Sauerkraut	Dec. 1, 1941, through Mar. 31, 1942.
Mushrooms	Oct. 10, through Dec. 10, 1941.

(b) If any processor packed any product covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 during two seasons in the calendar year 1941 at the same factory he shall report separately his weighted average price for the first 60 days of each pack. The report shall clearly indicate the period to which it applies, and the report for the second 60 day period shall be stated immediately following the report for the first 60 day period.

(c) The reports covering products named in Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 shall be submitted in the form indicated in the example below. Each processor shall indicate the commercial grade of the product, and the AMA grade within which his grade falls as to all items for which the United States Department of Agriculture has specified grades. Where a processor packs more than one brand within a grade his weighted average price shall include all brands within a grade.

Name and main office address of Company or Processor: _____

_____

Location of plant covered by this report: _____

Product or commodity: _____. Date the 1941 pack of this product began at this plant: _____.

_____

Variety and style of pack	Commercial grade	AMA grade	Container type and size	Pricing unit	Base period sales		Weighted average price
					No. of units sold	Dollars	

Other Products Covered by Order

The new order also specifies requirements for a number of other products and includes a suggested form to be used for the reporting of such information. The products and the type of information called for in the order are given below.

(1) Frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables, now covered by MPR 207 and MPR 409—Variety and style of pack; commercial grade (where applicable); container type and size; pricing unit; base period sales in number of units sold and dollars; weighted average price, unadjusted; and weighted average price adjusted for storage.

(2) Dried and processed apples and apple products, now covered by MPR 493—Variety and style of pack; commercial grade; AMA grade; container type and size; pricing unit; base period sales in number of units sold and dollars; and weighted average price.

(3) Fruit preserves, jams and jellies, now covered by MPR 473—Kind; flavor; grade (if any); container type and size; pricing unit; base period sales in number of units sold and dollars; and weighted average price.

(4) Apple butter, now covered by MPR 495—Grade (if any); container type and size; pricing unit; base period sales in number of units sold and dollars; and weighted average price.

(5) Pickles, now covered by MPR 488 — Variety; commercial grade; count; style of pack; container type and size; pricing unit; base period sales in number of dollars and units sold; and weighted average price.

House Committee Commences Hearings on Extension of OPA

Hearings on the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act were opened on April 12 by the House Committee on Banking and Currency with the testimony of Price Administrator Chester Bowles, who urged reenactment of the Act without substantial change and strongly attacked various amendments now under general discussion. Mr. Bowles contended that adoption of the amendments would assist rather than restrain inflationary forces, and would prevent effective price control.

The Price Administrator, using charts and diagrams, discussed three classes of amendments which have been advocated, but which have not yet been formally introduced in Congress. The first type of amendment is the one proposing to restrict OPA control over profits. This would be done under suggestions to strike the word "generally" from the present statutory requirement that maximum prices be "generally fair and equitable." Mr. Bowles argued that this amendment would have the result of requiring OPA to guarantee a profit to every business concern in the country regardless of relative efficiency and competitive ability. This idea, he said, was entirely inconsistent with the past price history of American business, and he pointed out that the number of business firms suffering hardship or loss is the lowest in the history of the country. A guarantee of profits to all would kill private enterprise in this country and would be disastrous for effective price control, he said.

In connection with this class of amendment, Mr. Bowles stated that OPA is granting today individual price increases to relieve individual hardships whenever this can be done without "endangering the price line or raising the cost of living."

Mr. Bowles attacked the second type of amendment designed to remove the exclusive jurisdiction of the Emergency Court of Appeals and to permit court review of OPA regulations in the 93 Federal district courts as a provision under which "instead of price control we would soon have price chaos. Court decisions would conflict with one another on the same regulation in various parts of the country. Months would go by while appeals were being taken to the higher courts . . . businessmen would be in a state of wide confusion. Distribution would be thrown out of gear. Enforcement on the particular regulation in question would break down completely."

The third type of amendment, designed to split up the price control functions of the OPA among various supply control agencies, principally the War Food Administration and the War Production Board, was characterized by Mr. Bowles as an admitted attempt to give price control to agencies which, because of their primary concern with oversupply, "would be more readily susceptible to pressure for higher prices than an independent agency such as the OPA responsible to Congress and the people solely for effective price control."

It is anticipated that the House hearings on the extension of the Price Control Act will continue for about a month. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency will be resumed on April 17.

CORN FOR PROCESSING

Planting Intentions for 1944 Indicate an Increase of 1.5%, According to USDA Report

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from processors of sweet corn indicate an increase above the 1943 planted acreage of 1.5 per cent in the plantings for 1944. Should those plans of late March be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to sweet corn for canning and freezing will total 559,150 acres in 1944 compared with 550,810 acres planted in 1943 and an average of 378,130 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

Sweet corn processors in New York State and Wisconsin show an increase in their 1944 intended acreage of 12 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Slight increases in acreage for this season also are intended for Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. In the other important States, most processors in late March indicated plans for contracting acreage about in line with or slightly below 1943.

Abandonment of acreage planted to sweet corn for processing has averaged about 6 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1944, a planting of 559,150 acres would result in about 525,600 acres for harvest. This compares with 503,510 acres harvested in 1943 and an average of 354,060 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

The 10-year (1933-42) average yield of sweet corn for processing is 2.24 tons per acre. For the more recent 5-year (1938-42) period, yields averaged 2.55 tons per acre. The harvest of 525,600 acres in 1944 with yields in line with the 10-year average of 2.24 tons would give a production of 1,177,400 tons for processing. Yields in line with the 5-year average of 2.55 tons per acre would result in a production of about 1,340,000 tons for canning and freezing. The 1943 production was 1,148,200 tons and for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period it averaged 803,100 tons.

The following table shows, by States, the acreage which would result if processors' March intentions are carried out in 1944. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season. They are, rather, a measure of the acreage which processors will attempt to contract or grow in 1944, states USDA.

State and Group	Planted Acreage 1943 *Acres*	Intended In-dicated *Acres*	In 1944 As of 1943 *Per cent*
Maine	14,800	14,200	96
New Hampshire	510	500	98
Vermont	1,100	1,050	95
New York	25,700	28,800	112
Pennsylvania	17,400	17,400	100
Ohio	29,000	29,600	102
Indiana	58,300	60,000	103
Illinois	74,900	77,900	104
Michigan	6,000	5,900	98
Wisconsin	72,500	79,800	110
Minnesota	90,000	90,000	100
Iowa	62,600	58,200	93
Nebraska	4,200	2,700	64
Delaware	5,200	5,200	100
Maryland	52,300	52,300	100
Tennessee	2,600	2,400	92
Washington	12,000	11,400	95
Oregon	4,900	4,800	98
Other States	16,800	17,000	101
Total	550,810	559,150	101.5

1944 Fruit Crop Prospects

Prospects for deciduous fruit production in 1944 were generally favorable on April 1 in nearly all sections of the country, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

Peach production prospects in the Southeastern and South Central States were reduced materially by low temperatures April 4-6. However, for these areas as a whole about an average crop may still be expected.

Citrus groves are in good condition in all areas and April 1 prospects for the new citrus crops were good.

WFA to Buy Vegetable Seeds

The War Food Administration announces that the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase certain varieties of vegetable seeds.

Because of these seeds being purchased at or near the close of our spring sales season, and the prospects of their being shipped long distances under adverse conditions, and their not being used for sowing for several months or a year after purchase, preference in making awards will be given to lots having strong germination as shown by information from reliable sources, it was stated.

Seeds to be purchased include the following: Bean, beet, carrot, corn, cucumber, pumpkin, pepper, and tomato.

Officers of Canners League

The following officers of the Canners League of California have been elected for 1944: President, H. E. Gray; vice-presidents, A. W. Eames, W. S. Everts, and M. A. Clevenger; treasurer, A. R. Plummer; secretary, Sylvia Kempton.

PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

1944 Intentions Indicate Reduction of 4% from 1943 Planted Acreage, States USDA Report

A reduction of about 4 per cent from the 1943 planted acreage of snap beans for processing is indicated by reports of processors to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Should processors' plans be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to snap beans for canning and freezing will total 167,820 acres in 1944 compared with 174,600 acres in 1943 and an average of 69,980 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

Abandonment of acreage planted to snap beans for processing has averaged about 6 per cent annually for the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1944, a planting of 167,820 acres would result in about 157,800 acres for harvest. This compares with 157,020 acres harvested in 1943 and an average of 66,000 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

The harvest of 157,800 acres in 1944, with yields in line with the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1.65 tons, would result in a production of about 260,400 tons compared with 259,400 tons obtained in 1943 and an average of 110,600 tons for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

The following table shows, by States, the acreages which would result if these late-March intentions materialize. Since these early season plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season, USDA states.

State and Group	Planted Acreage 1943 *Acres*	Intended In-dicated *Acres*	In 1944 As of 1943 *Per cent*
Maine	3,210	3,020	94
New York	14,400	16,700	116
Pennsylvania	5,600	5,500	98
Indiana	2,400	2,000	83
Michigan	8,400	8,500	101
Wisconsin	13,000	13,500	104
Delaware	2,300	2,300	100
Maryland	14,700	15,500	105
Virginia	4,800	4,300	90
North Carolina	4,000	4,000	100
South Carolina	3,000	3,000	100
Georgia	6,600	6,000	91
Florida	23,000	20,000	87
Tennessee	7,700	7,500	97
Mississippi	3,200	3,500	109
Arkansas	15,000	13,500	90
Louisiana	4,900	4,900	100
Oklahoma	13,000	10,000	77
Texas	7,500	6,000	80
Colorado	1,700	1,800	106
Utah	900	1,000	111
Washington	2,300	2,300	100
Oregon	4,500	4,800	107
California	1,130	1,200	106
Other States	7,380	7,000	95
Total	174,600	167,820	96.1

Heiney Given Navy Commission

Robert B. Heiney of the Association staff, has been commissioned Lieutenant (jg) in the USNR, and will report for his indoctrination courses at Princeton, N. J., on April 25. Mr. Heiney's appointment reached him at Sheppard Field, Texas, soon after his arrival there following induction into the Army. He was thereupon released from Army duty to enable him to take up new duties as a naval officer.

Mr. Heiney joined the Association in 1931, and his particular responsibility was the preparation of copy on legislative matters for the INFORMATION LETTER, and, to serve as contact man for the Association with officials of the various government wartime agencies.

New Recipe Booklet Issued

A new booklet entitled "Practical Recipes Using Canned Foods" has been prepared by the Home Economics Division and copies are being sent to the industry this week. The recipes were developed in the Service Kitchen of the Association.

The purpose of this booklet is to meet the steady demand from consumers for recipes using canned foods. Pertinent information answering questions about today's canned foods is included.

The supply of canned foods of necessity varies from time to time as do the point values and the staff of the Division endeavored to furnish some recipes stretching canned foods, and others using them more generously. Time-saving recipes and suggestions for good ways to use leftovers are included.

The initial distribution of the booklet will be to members of the National Canners Association; to the metropolitan newspapers who now receive news releases; to the radio directors who receive releases; to the Home Economics Women in Business, which include editors of magazines; and to home service directors of gas and electric companies.

The publication is free and additional copies are available upon request.

All Cotton Duck Controlled

All cotton duck fabrics, 15 or more inches in width, have been placed under control of Conservation Order M-91, the Cotton Branch of the War Production Board has announced.

Prior to this action, the types of duck under M-91 controls were: Harvester duck; belting duck; plied yarn filter duck and twills; and chafer duck.

PRIORITY APPLICATIONS

WPB Field Offices Granted Processing Authority to Increase Production And Laboratory Facilities

In line with the War Production Board's decentralization policy, arrangements are being made to grant its field offices the right to process applications for priority assistance on Form WPB-541 (formerly PD-1A) involving no more than $25,000 and applications for construction of facilities involving $100,000 or less.

The authority under which priorities assistance applications will be processed, contained in Field Administrative Order No. 4-3 (amended), became effective April 15. Authority under which facility construction applications will be processed, contained in Field Administrative Order No. 4-2 (amended), becomes effective April 19.

In both instances, authority to pass on the applications has been delegated to the regional directors, who in turn have the authority to redelegate it to field offices within their regions.

Field offices will continue to have authority to grant the right to use the Controlled Materials Plan maintenance, repair and operating supplies (MRO) symbol on Form WPB-541 applications.

In connection with authorizations to construct facilities, WPB field offices will be permitted to process applications for amending original authorizations to increase the cost of a project to more than $100,000. However, the effect of such an amendment, together with all previous amendments, may not be to increase the cost of the project by more than 50 per cent of the cost estimated in the original application for the project.

The amended order governing field processing of applications for construction of facilities adds, among others, the following classes of applications to the types which field offices are prohibited from processing:

(1) Applications and amendments involving facilities for increasing production where manufacturing or processing equipment is included and where the cost of the project is $25,000 or more, except that amendments to project authorizations of this type increasing the cost to $25,000 or more may be processed in the field where the effect of such amendment, together with the preceding amendments, if any, shall not be to increase the cost of the project by more than 50 per cent of that estimated in the original project application.

(2) Applications and amendments involving laboratory facilities as defined in P-43 where the cost of the project is $25,000 or more, except that amendments to project authorizations of this type increasing the cost to $25,000 or more may be processed in the field were the effect of such amendment, together with the preceding amendments, if any, shall not be to increase the cost by more than 50 per cent of that estimated in the original project application.

Applications for priorities assistance on Form WPB-541 or permission to construct facilities may not be processed by any field office of WPB if they involve requests for tax amortization privileges or Defense Plant Corporation financing. Both types of applications must be processed in Washington if they are accompanied by requests for such amortization privileges (necessary certificates under Section 124, Internal Revenue Code).

Michigan Canners Meeting

The Spring Meeting of the Michigan Canners Association will be held June 4, 5, and 6 at the Park Place Hotel, Traverse City.

CANNERS WHO DO NOT WISH TO USE WAGE AND HOUR EXEMPTION MUST OBTAIN WAR LABOR BOARD APPROVAL

Numerous inquiries have been made as to whether a canner who has previously not paid overtime pursuant to the exemptions permitted by Sections 7 (b) (3) and 7 (c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act can now waive his right to these exemptions and start paying overtime during the previously exempt periods without first obtaining National War Labor Board approval. This question is controlled by the provisions of the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, the Wage Stabilization Executive Orders of the President, and the Rules and Regulations of the National War Labor Board.

Any change in wage rates by which the canner would no longer take advantage of these exemptions and would pay overtime to his employees is, according to Association counsel, to be considered a wage increase for which specific approval by NWLB is required. Any canner who desires to make this change must file an application on NWLB Form 10 with the nearest office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division. Four copies of the application should be prepared, three of which should be filed with the Wage and Hour office.

WAR LABOR BOARD ISSUES WAGE STABILIZATION CODE

Explains Wage Policies of NWLB and Their Practical Application

A wage stabilization code prepared by the National War Labor Board was issued on April 2, 1944, for the purpose of explaining the wage policies of the Board and the practical application of these policies.

Chairman Davis said, in issuing the code, that the Government has a definite wage policy which should be thoroughly understood. The "stabilization code" is an attempt to state the policy concisely and clearly, but it should not be construed as a detailed discussion of the numerous technical problems involved in applying the policies to a particular situation.

In order that canners may be completely familiar with the controlling policies of NWLB, the full text of the Wage Stabilization Code is given below:

I. The Practical Application of the Wage Stabilization Code

1. *General wage rate increases.*

General wage increases, "across the board," are prohibited except where required to bring the average straight-time hourly earnings of a substantial group of employees up to a level 15 per cent above the level that prevailed on January 1, 1941. (See Act of October 2, 1942, Executive Order 9250, Executive Order 9328, and Supplemental Directive of May 12, 1943, code items 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

2. *Wage rate increases necessary to correct substandards of living.*

The War Labor Board, by general regulation (see Executive Order 9250 Title II (4) attached), has authorized employers to increase minimum hourly wage rates up to forty cents (40¢) without further approval of the Board. It has similarly authorized employers to increase minimum hourly wage rates up to fifty cents (50¢) an hour where required by State minimum wage laws. The Regional War Labor Boards are authorized to approve *voluntary applications by employers* to increase minimum hourly wage rates up to fifty cents (50¢). If the employees have chosen a bargaining agent this agent must join in the application. If the employees are demanding a wage increase that *the employer is unwilling* to make, then the case becomes a dispute and, even at levels below 50¢, the War Labor Board, in settling the dispute, may take into consideration appropriate prevailing rates in making their determinations. (See Act of October 2, 1942, Executive Order 9250, and Executive Order 9328, code items 1, 2 and 3.)

In connection with the approval of wage adjustments necessary to eliminate substandards of living or to give effect to the Little Steel formula or in connection with the adoption of a longer work week, the Board is authorized to approve minimum adjustments for workers in immediately inter-related job classifications to the extent necessary for the maintenance of productive efficiency. (See Supplemental Directive of May 12, 1943, code item 4.)

3. *Inter-plant wage rate adjustments.*

Where wage rate increases are asked for on the ground that higher wages are paid for similar work in other plants they are tested by the bracket system. The existing rate cannot be increased if it lies within the bracket of sound and tested rates established for that occupational group in the labor market area. If it is below the minimum of the bracket of sound and tested rates it may be brought up to but not above the minimum, except in rare and unusual cases in which the critical needs of war production require the setting of a wage at some point above the minimum of the going wage bracket. The Board has approved only a very few wage adjustments under this exception, and even in those few cases it has not gone above the maximum of the applicable wage bracket. (See Supplemental Directive of May 12, 1943, code item 4.)

4. *Intra-plant wage rate adjustments.*

The Board is authorized to approve intra-plant wage rate adjustments for the following purposes, subject always to the limitation that such adjustments must not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reduction in prices. (See Executive Order 9328, code item 3.)

(a) *Reclassifications:* Wage rate inequities within a plant wage structure may be corrected by job evaluation and reclassification.

(b) *Promotion and merit increases:* The Board by general regulation has authorized employers to make, without further approval of the Board, wage rate adjustments to individual workers for merit, length of service or promotion, or in accordance with an apprentice or trainee program. The conditions under which and the limit to which such adjustments may be made are stated in War Labor Board General Order 31.

(c) *Wage incentive plans:* The Board will approve, only on voluntary application, the installation of new incentive plans or the extension of existing plans to new groups of employees. The Board by resolution has stated that "action by the National War Labor Board on proposed wage-incentive plans will be limited to a determination of whether or not the proposed plan is in conformance with the national stabilization program, i.e. whether or not it would result in unauthorized wage rate decreases or wage rate increases, or in an increase in the general level of production costs."

(d) *Vacation pay and shift differentials:* Subject to the cost of limitation applicable to all these intra-plant wage adjustments, the Board has approved reasonable adjustments of vacation pay and of bonuses for late shift work, having regard to prevailing practices in the industry and labor market area, under its authorization in Executive Order 9328 to approve adjustments so limited "in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like."

5. *Wage rate increases which may be made without Board approval (by general regulations of the War Labor Board under Executive Order 9250, Title II (4)).*

(a) Increases to equalize rates paid to women for work of the same quality and quantity as work done by men in the same plant. Such adjustments must not furnish the basis for price increases. (General Order No. 16.)

(b) Increases made by employers of eight or less employees, with certain exceptions. (General Order No. 4.)

(c) Increases up to 40 cents an hour. (General Order No. 30.)

(d) Increases up to 50 cents an hour where required by State minimum wage laws. (General Order No. 7.)

(e) Individual increases for length of service, merit, reclassification, promotion, etc., within the limits defined by General Order No. 31. These individual increases may not be a basis for asking price relief nor for applying to WLB to eliminate intra-plant inequities. If the employees involved are represented by a collective bargaining agent the wage adjustments must be concurred in by that agent. (General Orders Nos. 5, 9, and 31.)

(f) Customary bonuses or commissions, if the amount is not greater than last year or—where figured on a percentage or incentive basis—if the method of computing is not changed.

Bonuses to employees going into the U. S. armed forces. (General Orders Nos. 10 and 10a.)

6. *Wage adjustments not within the control of the War Labor Board.*

(a) Exempted from wage stabilization control are wage adjustments resulting from the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healy Act, or the Davis-Bacon Act (Act of October 2, 1942, Section 4, and Executive Order 9250 Title VI (1)).

(b) All salaries over $5,000 a year and wages or salaries less than $5,000 a year of supervisory or professional employees not represented by labor unions are excluded from the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board and put under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue by regulations of the Economic Stabilization Director (*Federal Register*, Title 32, Chapter XVIII, Subchapter A, Section 4001.2).

(c) Wage and salary adjustments for employees subject to the Railway Labor Act are reserved from the authority of the War Labor Board by Executive Order 9250, Title VI (1), and are placed under the authority of the Chairman of the National Railway Panel subject to the provisions of Executive Order 9299 of February 4, 1943.

(d) Farm workers' wages are excluded from the authority of the National War Labor Board and put under the authority of the War Food Administration by regulations of the Economic Stabilization Director (*Federal Register*, Title 32, Chapter XVIII, Subchapter A, Section 4001.6).

II. THE CODE OF LAWS OF WAGE STABILIZATION

1. *The Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942.*

"The President is authorized and directed, on or before November 1, 1942, to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages and salaries . . . such stabilization shall so far as practicable be on the basis of levels which existed on September 15, 1942. The President may . . . provide for and make adjustments with respect to prices, wages and salaries, to the extent that he finds necessary to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities." (Section 1.)

"No employer shall pay, and no employee shall receive, wages and salaries in contravention of regulations promulgated by the President under this Act." (Section 5.)

2. *Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942.*

"No increase in wage rates, granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration or otherwise, and no decreases in wage rates, shall be authorized . . . unless the National War Labor Board has approved such increases or decreases." (Title II (1).)

". . . where the National War Labor Board or the Price Administrator shall have reason to believe that a proposed wage increase will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or service involved, such proposed increase, if approved by the National War Labor Board, shall become effective only if also approved by the Director." (Title II (2) see note 1.)

"The National War Labor Board shall, by general regulation make such exemptions . . . in the case of small total wage increases or decreases as it deems necessary for the effective administration of the Order." (Title II (4) see note 2.)

3. *Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943.*

The National War Labor Board is "directed to authorize no further increases in wages or salaries except such as are clearly necessary to correct substandards of living, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent . . . such wage or salary adjustments as may be deemed appropriate . . . to compensate, in accordance with the Little Steel formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board, for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941 and May 1, 1942. Nor shall anything herein be construed to prevent . . . reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like, provided that such adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices." (See note 3.)

4. *Supplemental Directive of May 12, 1943.*

"To permit the Board to make within the existing price structure and within existing levels of production costs, minimum and non-inflationary adjustments which are deemed necessary 'to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities' within the meaning of Section 1 of the Act of October 2, 1942, the Board is authorized to establish as rapidly as possible, by occupational groups and labor market areas, the wage-rate bracket embracing all those various rates found to be sound and tested going rates. All the rates within these brackets are to be regarded as stabilized rates, not subject to change save as permitted by the Little Steel formula. Except in rare and unusual cases in which the critical needs of war production require the setting of a wage at some point above the minimum of the going wage bracket, the minimum of the going rates within the brackets will be the point beyond which the adjustments mentioned above may not be made. Maladjustments between wages and the cost of living will be considered by the Board only for the purpose of correcting substandard conditions of living, or determining adjustments within the 15 per cent limit of the Little Steel formula. In connection with the approval of wage adjustments necessary to eliminate substandards of living or to give effect to the Little Steel formula or in connection with the adoption of a longer work week, the Board may approve wage or salary adjustments for workers in immediately interrelated job classifications to the extent required to keep the minimum differentials between immediately interrelated job classifications necessary for the maintenance of productive efficiency."

Note 1. The first part of this paragraph (2) of Title II of Executive Order 9250, which authorized the War Labor Board to approve wage rate increases "necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the prosecution of the war" was superseded on April 8, 1943 by Executive Order 9328 referred to in Note 3, which follows.

Note 2. For exemption established by statute or by executive order and exemptions under general regulations of the War Labor Board pursuant to this paragraph of Executive Order 9250, see item 5 and 6 ante.

Note 3. The War Labor Board had, on November 6, 1943, declared by unanimous resolution that the wage rate inequalities which would be adjusted under the stabilisation program are those which represent manifest injustices that arise from unusual and unreasonable differences in wage rates: that wage differentials which are established and stabilised are normal to American industry and will not be disturbed by the Board, and that it would act to make wage adjustments only where the evidence showed that existing differences in wage rates are so discriminatory as to make their continuance a manifest injustice. Executive Order 9328 excluded the Board from making any further adjustments to correct such wage rate inequalities between different plants in the same industry or in the same labor market area. The Board immediately represented to the Director of Economic Stabilization that Executive Order 9328 was too restrictive for practical application in cases of obsolete or inadequate wage structures, and on May 12, 1943, a Supplemental Directive was issued by the Director.

Metal Container Restrictions Will Not Be Relaxed, says WPB

Packers and shippers who use tin cans, steel drums, pails and metal closures cannot expect improvement in the availability of those supplies during the next six months, Edward J. Detgen, Director of the Containers Division of the War Production Board, has announced.

"There is no thought, in the Containers Division, of relaxing in the near future any of the metal containers limitation orders affecting tin cans, steel drums, pails, and metal closures," Mr. Detgen emphasized.

In general the type of steel used for these containers is the same as that required by several of the most urgent military programs. As rolling mills are now working at capacity, and no drop in military sheet steel requirements is in sight, no steel for additional containers can be anticipated in the near future, Mr. Detgen said.

Container Machinery Order

The War Production Board has modified its order covering control of leased container machinery to permit the exchange of leased equipment requiring factory rebuilding or reconditioning for new, reconditioned or rebuilt units of the same size and type without the necessity of first obtaining a preference rating order. In the same action, Limitation Order L-332 as amended, WPB sanctioned the transfer of container machinery within a plant or a single corporate enterprise or between majority owned subsidiaries, or branches.

Program Provides Extra Rations for Workers in Heavy Industry

The first step in a new program to provide extra food rations to men employed in heavy industry was announced April 10 by the Office of Price Administration.

Amendment 10 to Revised Ration Order 3 and Amendment 129 to RO 16 provide extra food only for loggers, primarily those who eat at logging camps and other on-the-job eating places—but food needs of men in other heavy industries are now being computed, OPA said, and as soon as these are completed, supplementary rations will be provided for them. The amendments become effective April 20, 1944, and the extra rations will be allowed for periods starting May 1, 1944.

The amount of food needed by such workers is determined by the War Food Administration on the basis of the energy requirements of each kind of job, OPA said, and supplementary rations are then made available to the plant canteen or other on-the-job eating facility where workers in heavy industry get their meals.

WFA ANNOUNCES DEHYDRATED VEGETABLE ALLOCATIONS

More Than 95 Per Cent of Expected Supply will be Assigned to War Services, Allies

United States military and war services are expected to use about 70 per cent of the total 1944-45 supply of dehydrated vegetables, according to allocations by the War Food Administration for the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945. Both direct and indirect uses of dehydrated vegetables are covered by the allocation, which includes dehydrated vegetables used in dehydrated soups and stews.

Slightly more than 246 million pounds of dehydrated vegetables are expected to be available during the 1944-45 year for allocation among the various claimants—approximately 40 per cent more than was available during the 1943-44 allocation year, the WFA statement said. Because the production of dehydrated vegetables was expanded primarily to meet war needs and the export of these commodities conserves shipping space, more than 95 per cent of the total allocation will be used by non-civilian claimants. Use of dehydrated vegetables by U. S. civilians is confined almost wholly to soups. The 1944-45 civilian allocation is slightly higher than the 1943-44 civilian supply.

Great Britain and Russia will receive 23 per cent of the expected supply of dehydrated vegetables, U. S. civilians about 5 per cent and a liberated areas reserve and other exports about 1 per cent each.

The following table is the WFA summary of recommended allocations of dehydrated vegetables, July 1, 1944, to June, 1945, expressed first in thousands of pounds, dehydrated weight, and second, as a per cent of total allocations. These figures do not include WFA's allocations for liberated areas, other exports, and U. S. territories, amounts of which are small.

Commodity	Total *1,000 lbs.*	U. S. war services *1,000 lbs.*	U. K. and U.S.S.R. *1,000 lbs.*	U. S. civilians *1,000 lbs.*
Potatoes	143,804	111,814	26,160	5,000
Sweet potatoes	24,555	24,540	0	0
Onions	26,562	12,965	7,209	4,000
Tomato flakes	8,005	0	8,000	0
Beets	8,630	6,544	2,084	0
Cabbage	10,532	8,193	2,333	0
Carrots	20,110	8,491	8,071	3,000
Garlic	2,232	30	2,000	0
Rutabagas	2,070	1,308	762	0
Total	246,500	173,883	56,610	12,000
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Potatoes	100.0	77.7	18.2	3.5
Sweet potatoes	100.0	99.9	0	0
Onions	100.0	48.8	27.1	15.1
Tomato flakes	100.0	0	99.9	0
Beets	100.0	75.8	24.2	0
Cabbage	100.0	77.8	22.1	0
Carrots	100.0	42.2	40.2	14.9
Garlic	100.0	1.3	89.6	0
Rutabagas	100.0	63.1	36.8	0
Total	100.0	70.5	23.0	4.9

Indicated Spring Vegetable Acreage Production over 1943

A summary of the estimates of spring vegetable production made to April 1, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows an aggregate tonnage 16 per cent above the comparable production in 1943 and 25 per cent above the 10-year (1933-42) average for these crops. In 1943, the crops included in these estimates made up 68 per cent of the total tonnage of spring vegetables. The spring acreages estimated to date show an increase of 24 per cent above the 1943 acreage and 10 per cent above the average. These include some crops for which production estimates have not been made. These acreages comprised 85 per cent of the total spring acreage in 1943.

Of the spring crops for which production estimates have been made of prospective supplies, only snap beans, green peas and carrots are below those of 1943. Indicated production, by crops, as a percentage of 1943 follows: Early spring cucumbers, 197; spring eggplant, 171; early spring onions, 165; early spring tomatoes, 155; spring green peppers, 129; early spring lettuce, 126; spring celery, 121; early spring cabbage, 116; spring shallots, 107; spring cauliflower, 106; early spring snap beans, 105; spring spinach, 105; early spring asparagus, 101; spring beets, 101; early spring green peas, 96; mid-spring snap beans, 88; and spring carrots, 65.

The foregoing estimates were based on conditions as of April 1, and do not reflect damage from unfavorable weather after that date, it was stated. Later information indicates that frost over central and north Florida the mornings of April 6 and 7 damaged vegetables in those areas to varying degrees. Crops affected were cucumbers, watermelons, snap beans, lima beans, peppers, and tomatoes. Losses in the Everglades are believed to have been negligible. Undetermined rain damage is reported from Fort Pierce and the Lower East Coast.

Refrigerator Car Conservation

The War Food Administration calls upon shippers and receivers of perishable foodstuffs for quicker loading and unloading of railroad cars—particularly refrigerator cars—in order to cope with the anticipated requirements during the months immediately ahead.

WFA also urges shippers to move semiperishable commodities in plain or ventilated boxcars whenever possible.

War Food Issues Offer Forms for Set-aside Canned Salmon

The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, has announced that it will now receive offers for the sale of the canned salmon required to be set aside in 1944, pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 44.

Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents this year: Form FDA-474, Standard Contract Conditions, contains conditions which apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCB-64, Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions, contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form PB-5, Canned Salmon—Continental United States—Offer of Sale, which details the conditions applying specifically to that type of fish.

Canners who expect to operate during 1944 are requested to submit their proposals on the offer of sale form as soon as practicable, but in any case prior to September 15, 1944. One contract will cover the entire quantity of such canned fish purchased for delivery to government agencies during the 1944 packing season and only one contract number will be assigned each canner for his entire operation.

Offers should be mailed to the Fish Products Division, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., in an original and four completely executed copies. Notice of acceptance will be given by telegram filed at Washington, D. C., within 15 days after the date of the offer, it was stated by WFA.

Tomato Catsup Pack in 1943

The pack of tomato catsup in 1943 amounted to 9,382,175 cases, according to the figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. In the following table, this pack for both 1942 and 1943 is reported by container sizes. In the miscellaneous total for 1943 are included a number of 1-gallon and 5-gallon glass containers.

	1942	1943
Glass bottles:	cases	cases
8 Z	997,478	319,913
12 Z	752,882	323,652
14 Z Tall	2,934,513	431,750
14 Z Medium	3,442,516	5,507,233
14 Z Stubby	994,934	246,288
No. 10 Tin	2,535,885	2,296,731
Misc. tin and glass	112,611	256,599
Total	11,770,819	9,382,175

Changes in Offer Forms

The War Food Administration has announced technical changes in the handling of forms used in purchase programs for concentrated citrus juice, grapefruit pomace, and processed fresh strawberries and raspberries.

This change requires the substitution of the name Commodity Credit Corporation for the name Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation wherever the latter name or the initials FSCC appear in such forms.

Future offers submitted under the citrus juice and grapefruit pomace programs should be addressed to Commodity Credit Corporation, care of Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Offers under the strawberry and raspberry program should now be addressed to Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Cucumber Prices Are Continued

The higher early spring prices for field grown and hothouse cucumbers, formerly effective for the period from January 1 to March 31, will be continued through April, the Office of Price Administration stated in issuing Amendment No. 22 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 426, effective April 12.

The f. o. b. shipping point price for early spring field grown cucumbers is $5 per bushel, while the late spring price, now scheduled to extend from May 1 to May 31, is $3.40 per bushel. The per-pound price is 10.4 cents for early spring field grown cucumbers, as compared with 7.1 cents for the later period.

Hothouse cucumbers have an early spring price of 19.3 cents per pound and a later price of 13.8 per pound.

This change, which became effective April 12, was made, OPA said, because of an error in estimating the duration of the early spring season, which, facts now show, terminates at the end of April instead of the end of March.

New ODT Executive Assistant

Appointment of Homer C. King, Director of the Bureau of Service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as Executive Assistant to Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, was announced April 10.

Cannery Worker Recruitment Kits Nearly Ready for Mails

A kit of advertising materials to be used locally and to assist in recruiting workers for canning plants has been prepared jointly by the War Manpower Commission and the War Advertising Council with the approval of the Office of War Information. These materials are nearly completed and it is expected will be in the mail to all canners by April 19 or 20. The National Canners Association is financing the mechanical preparation of these materials and has been a party to their preparation. The materials consist principally of:

Four fully-completed, illustrated newspaper advertisements for which newspaper mats will be available.

Suggested copy for local adaptation for other newspaper advertising.

Suggested newspaper editorial and publicity items for local application.

Radio scripts, and radio suggestions which may be pointed up and directed to local needs.

Four strong posters for recruiting workers.

Eight posters for use within the plant to combat absenteeism and indifference.

It is the intention that copies of these materials will be put in the hands of every processor of perishable food products. Likewise, every regional office and local representative of WMC-USES will be supplied with full kits.

Canned Fish Order Revoked

Food Distribution Order 23, which extended restrictive measures on canned fish previously affected by War Production Board Order M-86-B until March 31, 1943, has been revoked as of April 10, 1944 by the War Food Administration. The pack of canned fish has been restricted since April 1, 1943, by FDO 44 and amendments.

FDO 23 as amended required each canner to set aside for government agencies 80 per cent of his pack of pilchard, herring, mackerel and sardines and 60 per cent of his pack of each species of salmon, including chum and steelhead. FDO 44, amendment 2, requires each packer to set aside 60 per cent of his pack of each species of salmon, as defined therein, and 45 per cent of his pack of pilchards, herring and mackerel.

Although FDO 23 has been revoked, violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred or appeals prior to revocation are still subject to provisions in the order, stated WFA.

Corn and Pea Acreage to April 1 Smaller than Last Year

Acreage of sweet corn and peas contracted to the first of April this year was smaller than that contracted to April 1, 1943, as shown by reports of canners to the Association's Division of Statistics. The principal reason, as reported, for this smaller acreage was the shortage of labor. Details of this reported acreage, by States, are given in the following tables:

	Acreage contracted to April 1		Percentage contracted to April 1 of total planted in 1943	Percentage contracted to April 1 of total intended for 1944
	1943	1944		
CORN	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire	176	2,883	1.1	17.2
New York	23,765	22,743	83.9	74.7
Maryland and Delaware	33,006	26,405	62.9	49.5
Pennsylvania	13,452	11,098	81.0	67.1
Ohio	16,845	13,965	58.3	50.3
Indiana	40,228	24,780	71.3	43.9
Illinois	64,931	46,101	92.0	62.0
Wisconsin	70,154	71,557	87.6	82.2
Minnesota	73,881	62,725	81.3	71.3
Iowa and Nebraska	44,722	25,670	72.8	42.2
Other States	26,731	25,154	83.9	71.8
Total	407,891	333,081	75.5	60.6
PEAS				
Maine	0	0	0.0	0.0
New York	34,954	31,249	187.5	82.5
Maryland	14,995	13,421	96.4	95.2
Pennsylvania	14,963	14,783	98.2	87.6
Ohio	7,510	7,315	96.2	95.9
Indiana	12,839	11,196	100.0	90.9
Illinois	21,425	20,268	100.0	92.0
Michigan	11,112	9,490	138.9	76.6
Wisconsin	151,373	135,782	92.6	87.0
Minnesota	35,644	29,264	99.1	90.0
Wyoming and Montana	3,718	3,175	63.8	50.4
Idaho and Utah	17,553	10,778	100.0	64.7
Washington and Oregon	77,074	75,333	99.9	99.2
Other States	19,685	17,126	93.1	81.8
Total	422,845	379,180	98.6	86.5

Sugar for Fruit Butters

Manufacturers who use unsweetened frozen fruit to make fruit butter may obtain sugar for this purpose at the rate of .32 pounds for each pound of the finished fruit butter produced, the Office of Price Administration announced in issuing Amendment 8 to Revised Ration Order 3, which became effective April 12, 1944.

This is the same rate at which sugar is provided for making fruit butter of fresh and dried fruits. No limit is set by OPA on the total amount of sugar allowed but it must be used at the prescribed rate.

Puget Sound Concentration

To save manpower and equipment, the Puget Sound salmon canning industry was placed under a concentration order by Coordinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes April 12, and as a result fewer packing plants will operate this year than in any year since 1893.

Only three plants will operate this year instead of the usual 11, although one stand-by plant will be available if the runs warrant its operation. A single plant, the largest in the area, will pack salmon for nine different firms. This plant, at Anacortes, Washington, has a capacity of 10,000 cases a day and storage facilities for 100,000 cases. The other operating plants will be at Deer Harbor and La Conner, Washington.

A saving of more than 525 cannery workers and tender operators will be effected by the consolidation plan, and 27 cannery tenders will be released for use in other activities. There will also be considerable savings in the use of diesel oil and the maintenance of salmon cannery equipment, it was stated.

Canned Atlantic Mackerel Offers Are Invited by WFA

The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, announces that it will now receive offers for the sale of canned Atlantic mackerel required to be set aside pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 44.

Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents this year: Form FDA-474, "Standard Contract Conditions" contains conditions which apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCB-64A, "Canned Fish —General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form PB 26, "Canned Atlantic Mackerel" which details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish.

Offers may be submitted at any time prior to December 1, 1944, to the Fish Products Division, Special Commodities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., in an original and four (4) completely executed copies on Form PB-26. Acceptance will be made by CCC within 15 days after the date of execution of the offer.

The contract calls for Type V3 cases. Type V3c cases are acceptable but should be offered only in the amount of the carry-over from 1943. Any new supplies needed should be ordered in Type V3s cases. This request is made because of the critical situation in case material and not because of a change in the CCC requirements, the announcement stated.

Food Editor Features Home Economics Press Release

Evidence of usefulness to food editors of the releases distributed by the Association's Home Economics Division is afforded by the recent publication in a large metropolitan newspaper of an article about canned peas, in which one of these releases was used as the lead.

The editor in question acknowledged the cooperation of the Home Economics Division in a letter which stated—

"This material was very helpful and timely and I certainly appreciate having had the opportunity to use it. Your releases are always very welcome and I hope I may receive more."